CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. COLLYER, THE GREAT LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE LIFE OF FRIEND JACOB BRIGHT-A QUAKER ENGLISH. MAN WHO UNITED PRACTICAL CHARITY AND KINDNESS WITH THE BUSINESS DUTIES OF A GREAT EMPLOYER.

The Rev. Robert Collyer recently delivered a lecture on "Capital and Labor" at the Church of the Messiah. He illustrated his theme with a sympathetic and sturdy account of the life of " Friend Jacob Bright," the great cotton spinner and father of John Bright. The lecture, which abounds in anecdotes, is given in full.

"FRIEND " JACOB BRIGHT.

BEGINNING LIFE AS A WEAVER AND DYING A GREAT MANUFACTURER-MAKING THE WELFARE AND INTEREST OF HIS EMPLOYES HIS OWN-ANEC-DOTES ILLUSTRATING HIS STURDY PHILAN-THROPIC NATURE - THE LESSON HIS LIFE

In travelling east by north from Liverpool on your way to the great centres of the woollen trade in Yorkshire and to the beautiful old city of York, you strike a sort of " black bill" country, where, by reason of the cold, the clossoms linger on the hawthorns far away into Summer; and you may pick the last primrose there of the year. It is the back bone of Northern England, and, on its eastern slope, the starting point of these dales I spoke about the other Sunday evening, while on the western slope it is the hill country of Lan eashire, the most enterprising and progressive Shire in kingdom-the Massachusetts as one may say, as Manchester is the Boston. In the glens which the streams have cut through the heart of these hill, you find thousands of factories of cotton on the Western slope and woollen on the Eastern, and a swarming population of the old, strong northern type, wearing shoes with wooden soles well bound with iron, and very clever at their use in a fight; radical in their thinking, resolute d prompt in their action; not so superstitious as their neighbors are who till the land, and who abide in dwellings black with age on the upper reaches of the hills.

And just where this wild rough land begins to billow up on the western slope from warm, sweet meadows and gardens you come to a town to which you are instantly attracted by one superb building. It is of the Gothic order, and true to its claim, with a wenderful tower and spire lifted against the sombre sky, gleaming with gold. It is a town ball, and as you are watching this in wonder the guard calls out then you are aware that this town is the home of John Bright, the very nobiest Englishman, to my mind, now on the earth. And I remember when I say this that Gladstone is alive, and Tennyson and many a man beside, whose name will be mentioned with pride in a

thousand years. That simple, sturdy dwelling, standing among those trees on the slope of the bill, is John Bright's house. It is only of two stories, but of a most ample breadth and deepness, like it master. And like its master, also, it stands fair to the sun, with the clearest of all windows to drink in the light. You would get the impres sion yourself that it must be the home of a Quakerthere is such a broad-brimmed, silver-gray look about it, while you would not envy the Prince who could not be centent to live in a home so radiant with the home-like

Down in the town you find a simple old meeting-hous standing quietly apart, with a grass plot in front and a few graves, beautifully kept like a garden. This is the meeting-house where John Bright sits on First Day, with friends, in the silent meeting; for silent meetings, I am told, are the rule there. And John seldom or nover speaks except in meetings for business; nor is it thought he can speak to much purpose by some of his own race, for when his daughter took one of her sons to hear him at a great meeting in Birmingham, and there happened to be a rough passage between two friends before John rose to speak, the little fellow said he thought these were far better speakers than his grandfather; they made the fire flash to some purpose. There John Bright goes to worship, as his father went before him, who belped build the place in 1808. The Church of England, Charles the Se cond said, is the only church for a gentleman; but it may be John Bright never heard of the say ing, or does not think Charles is good authority, or does not mind whether such men as Charles say he is a gentleman or not. He stands by the old deep heart of his people; and the best fighter in England with brain and

Jacob Bright, the father of John, came to this town of Rochdale about 1796, a young man of twenty-one. His father and mother died when he was still a child, and left him alone on the earth; but they were members of the Society of Friends, and they are always to such God's stead. They allow no child of their kind to be fatherless and motherless, so far as they can see to them. And so they sent the small fellow neross the wild hills, to our side, first to be educated in one of their great schools, and then to learn the art of weaving with one of that craft, who was also part farmer, and could turn you out on the land when your cheek grew pale and your chest bollow, and so take care that the craft did not devour the man, as it does now so fatally in towns like Lawrence over here and Lancashire over there. The result of this blended life of the land and the loom was a fine sturdy youth who, when he was his fortune, with a fair education a level head and kindly heart, as the sequel shows, a strong resolution to rise in the world, and about a dollar in money. But those who hear me can hordly imagine what it was for such a youth to carve his way to a good place and a fair fortune. He began his life as a journeyman weaver at six shillings a week (a dollar and a half of our money) for lodging, food, clothing, oks and whatever beside he wanted. And this was in the dear times of the old French War. Still there has hardly been no way discovered of keeping a young man down who can write the three C.'s at the end of his name-courage, capacity and conduct. And so Friend Bright rose, through this threefold quality, and in no long time became bookkeeper to the son of his old master, who had come into this region, started a factory, found the young man driving away at the loom, and had come to the conclusion that the trusty apprentice of the old days was the man to have about you in the

So thought his quiet Quaker sister also, as it seems so there was in time a wedding; and then the great woe of death, for she was taken and he was left. BE BECOMES AN EMPLOYER OF LABOR,

But it seems Jacob Bright found what we all find, that after our faith in God, there is no surer help for our sorrow than to do what our hands find to do with our might. So the bereaven young man stood steadily at his post, with the quiet inward sorrow for his mate, which was to pass away in some three years and give place to another joy. It was Jacob's business now to go to Manchester; he was the manager and right-hand man. But the way home from Manchester, via Bolton, is by the bow and not the string. So if ever Friends do gossip, I think they had their turn until it came out in due time that there was to be an addition to the membership of the Meeting-for Friend Martha also was a Quaker, and beautiful even among those to whom a quiet heart has brought such rare gifts of beauty. But Friend Bright could not be content to serve now; be was looking out for a chance to employ and create. And you may feel pretty sure that when a young man has it in him to do this to a good purpose, there are those somewhere who will lend him a lift. Jacob got his lift in Manchester where a few gentlemen with money and brains had been watching him as he did business with them. One, or perhaps two, factories had been started in the valley of the Roche, which is now so full of them, and one of these was waiting for Friend Bright; and so be became an employer of labor, and his business in thi world was to spin honest cotton thread.

Now there were two ways open to Friend Bright-as there are to most employers of conducting this business. The one was that they should come together each bent wholly on his own interests, but with no regard beyond this for the interests of the other; conclude a sort of armed trace which each side might break at its own convenience, the employer getting as much work as he ca out of each hand for the least money he will take; the supployed giving the least on his part and getting the most, and each going his way when the work-shop or factory closes for the day, and caring no more for each an if they lived in Chippewa and China.

This was one way. The other was that the man with a great brain and the fine powers which lead to fortune should nourish a genuine regard for those who were under him, as so many brothers and friends of poorer endowment, and so win their regard if he could in re turn; count his fortune with the power to make it as a trust to be held, in some fair measure, for those through whose toil, as well as through his own, the wealth and power is won. And this was the way Friend Bright took, at once, with those who came to work in his fac-

tory, and with his poor neighbors and friends in the town.

The gentle Friend, Martha Wood, whom Jacob married in Bolton, became the mother of eleven children. They were all born within the space of sixteen years, and all initions lived to manhood and womanhood, and so the mother was busy enough, you may be sure, with such a house, and might well have considered herself exempted from other service. Yet Martha Bright must still be serving others, while she neglected no daty or grace of the home.

These mill hands, in those days, were born to a hard lot, and were growing up ignorant and base nuder the new state of thougs which had come with the factories. Martha got the young women together twice a week and eave them due and sound instruction. It was all

she could do as yet, for her means were limited and she had to keep the books for Jacob. Besides this, there was that steady knitting of stockings for her own and other reopie's children which seems to be a part of "Friends" devotion. And as she taught she raised her

order people's children which access to be a part of "Frenda" devotion. And as she taught she raised her daughters to teach. She got the hands together in the mile and put a needle into their finers and a pen and books, and showed them their fine uses, and so kept on until at last a capital school was built up and manned in connection with the factory, and no child need go into the world ignorant while the spindles turned in the hands of Jacob Bright.

John was the eldest of the ren who lived, and when he had come to his first new suit of clothes and the mother was crossing the common with him one wild day, she met a poor woman, a widow, with a child about the same age in rags. It was a sad story of destitution she told into the heart of Martha who said." Now thee will come home with mad one? First of all this John Bright was stripped of his bran new suit and the ranged urchin clad in it from top to tee. Then Jacob was told he must find work for the family in the factory, and as Friends, I believe, never cross their wives, they were taken into the factory. One of the brothers grew to be manager under the fosiering care of the family, and a great man in the town while the old man was still iving. He used to boast that he set out in life wearing John Bright's first new suit of clothes.

Nor was Friend Jacob apt to lag behind the good wife in such tender and thoughtful care. When the factory who me through the dark lanes, there was Jacob and dark his mile in the factory who me through the dark lanes, there was Jacob and dark his mile in the factory and a shieren, nutring so many in charge of each trusty man to see then home. And as he want up and daw his mill. If he heard a child cough, out came and was dark his mile in home. And as he want up and daw his mill. If he heard a child cough, out came a

way bome through the dark lanes, there was Jacob at the rates with a lantern, putting so many in charge of each trusty man to see them home. And as he went up and down his mill, if he heard a child cough, outcame a certain confection sovereign for a cough, and very good to take; and this was administered with no sparing, on the spot. How many little rogues invented the cough for the sake of the confection, it would not do to inquire, and here my chronicle is silent. I can only guess by a tradition which is older than all memory, in my own family, how a nice old lady, being much disturbed at a cough of mine, must needs follow Friend Bright's example, and then whenever I saw her after that, the

cough of mine, must needs follow Friend Bright's example, and then whenever I saw her after that, the consh came on.

It was the common within my day for the overser to carry a strap—a length of leather exactly like that which barbers use; and this was laid well and with emphasis across the shoulders of any child who did not keep up with the rest; and many a time I have been so smitten. "No strap here!" Friend Bright said. "No flogging—only moral sussion"; and the moral anasion lay in another "Friend," who was very clever at such work. They would marry these young folks when their time came; there was no defence in the machines against that. But Friend Bright would say; "Thee is a murried mas now; thee will need more wages; I will give thee more." He might be worth no more than the young bachelor who was working at his side; but the shirly healt was aware of a time when all the way round by Bolion was the only way to Ruchdale.

Friend Jacob ulso had a school for the boys, as Martha had one for the girls, but it seemed a pity to him that they should have no chance to play, after the long hours of work; and so he kept a mun to give them lessons in the hours during which he paid them for working. It was a great weakness, this beautiful strong love for children, in the man who had eleven of his own. So, when the factory hands wanted a holiday, they never went themsless to ask for one, but sent a deputation of the small tolks, and then there was no more trouble. The little folks led him capitive at their will. Nor did Friend Bright draw the line at the children; he was interested in the whole body of those was were about him, and saw to their welfare as he saw to his own.

HIS KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY.

HIS KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY.

When sickness or old age overtook a workman who had striven well but lost the battle, and had nothing to lepend on, he was pensioned handsomely for hic. But Jacob was so generous in his payments that very few who worked for him failed to have a competence by the time when they could work no more, saying to himself. no doubt, if I make one they would make one also; it is sluply a question of degrees. He could not bear to see man poorly shod who had a crumb of deserving. cannot bear that either, and so I always give such men uy old boots. Friend Bright knew better, and struck the marrow by such giving; he were out his own and gave the fellow a new pair. Ine poor neighbor who had gone to the dogs with drink, took a new start, and became a champion of temperance; but, on the plea that the alcohol had eaten away the very roots of his hair. got up a subscription for a wig. He brought the paper to Friend Bright. The names upon it were those of poor people. "Take that money back and come again," he said ; " I will give thee nothing now." The reformed prother did as he was hidden, and got a bran new wig from the old man, which lasted him his life. Friend Bright had a neighbor who tried hard to live by farm ing, but his whole stock was a cow and a donkey, and they were a pittful sight, for grass was scarce on the syke. One day, in desperation, the fonkey broke into Friend Bright's clover, and the usual Job's messenger ran with the news. " Now I think that is very sensible in the donkey," the good Quaker said, " and I am obliged to thee for thy good turn, but as thee goes home will thee not call at Giaden's house and tell him to turn his cow into my clover also ! I think it will help her in her milking, thee sees "; and the man did as he was bid

If the women came to complain that their husband were too foud of going to the tavern he was given to telling a story of an imaginary husband he heard of once, who would hear no cry of his wife, "Come whoam to the childer an me," until the wife hit on a plan of making her home so bright that it seemed as it there could be no such place on the earth beside, and how the man saw this, and never went again to drink. Then he always left out the moral, and the women usu

ally won the day. It was a sore trouble to have the pigs in his garden they got in from the common. Friend Bright kept his temper, but this was not to be expected of the gardener who one day, in his wrath, broke the back of one owner by a poor woman, who could ill afford the loss. She did not go to a justice, but right to the owner of the garden, who had the animal brought in for evidence. "Ann Jaues," he said, after hearing both sides, "I have often warned thee about those pigs of thine; they are a great trial to me and Samuel, but Samuel should not have struck so bard as that; here he was in huste and in wrath. Now we must kill the poor thing, the sees, and he shall be cut in twish where the break is,

not have strucked hard as that; here he was in haste and in wrath. Now we must kill the poor thing, those sees, and he shall be cut in twein where the break is, and samuel shall eat the end he has ruined, and pay for it at nowker price; and thee shall take to either end home; or they children. But now thee must watch those pigs in the future, for they do try us very muse."

He me a boy, turning backto the noil; in sore distress, —a widow's cuild and one of more—and one of the bim, "Why does thee not go to thy dinner?" "No use, Maister Bright," the little follow cr.ed; "my brother is two minutes ahead; there will be no dinner when I get home; he never leaves any when he gets that starf. He was a delicate child, and needed better usage; so Friend Bught said, "Thee come with me, little lien." He too, him home, fed him on the best, and for a long time gave Ben the run of the table. Ben is now an old man and at ease in the world; but he thinks "Maister saved his life.

It had his own ideas about a religious life, and, a staunch Friend himself, ded not care to make proselvies; it was enough for him to know that those about thin wanted to build any sort of meeting house, and then he was on hand to help them. The people of Lancashira and Yorkshire run grently to dissent; it I in their mainer. The old gentleman backet them. A body of his neighbors made a break from the Methodist Chaplel and set up for themselves, and must have a meeting-house made a break from the Methodist Chaplel and set up for themselves, and must have a meeting-house made abreak rou the Methodist Chaplel and set up for themselves, and must have a meeting-house when he had used the rest of the builders of chaplels. They bed him; then be thought this was when he was not so well able as now, so be doubled his old subscription, and then, of all things in the world, thanked them very heartily for taking the trouble to eat on he would give nothing under compellium to buy a rate of levy on his goods. Not a penny would Friend Bright pay on these terms; and

SUCCESS CROWNS HIS CONDUCT OF LIFE. Now the proper conclusion to the career of this Quixotic Quaker would be to break and pay nothing at all in the pound, to find his heart as bard as the nether milistone, through being perpetually taken in by those he had tried to help; and to leave those ten children a fine legacy of scorn and contempt for the working classes, caught through his steady fire-side talk of their treachery and greed. But the truth is he grew rich, omehow, in despite of all the Gradgrinds in Lancashire who might laugh at him; so that in time he had 40,000 spindles, whirling in four great factories, and a great host of people working for him, who looked on him as a father and a brother; and his great son was able to say, many years ago, that with one slight exception there had never been a break or a jar between the fam ily of which his father was the head, and their great host, in fifty-seven years no strikes, nor breaking of machinery, nor burning of mills nothing but pence and good will for almost two generations. These people has caught a certain esprit du corps ; they were Friend Bright's hands, and, first hiring the hands he had then won their hearts and ennobled their lives. The sweet little venture of Martha Bright had opened out in a noool, when she had gone to her rest. The book she would bring had grown to a fine library for the work people; the generous wages Friend Bright paid had gone to the right place. The tender kindly human ways bad brought him close to their side. No lad would whistle, even, in his hearing, after he had effered them the option, once or twice of finishing the tune on the Common, it they felt they must do it; nor would any tread on his growing grass after he had offered to widen the tootpath, for a pair of them, if they would only make up their minds how wide they wanted it.

So Friend Bright was master in Rochdale, by the divinest mastery of a tender and generous heart, toward those whom God had committed, in some sac.ed seuse, to his trust. And because he durst be more than ust-as the world about him defined the term. The Eternal Providence was generous, and, scorning all Eternal Providence was generous, and, scotting in obligit except that which has in a true manhood, God gave him for a sou the noblest commoner in England. And I have been drawn to this man's life, for the les-son it brings into the troubles and contentions of our day, and the libit there is in it of a presible solution to some of these troubles. I know very well this is not the

same world Friend Bright had to deal with when the century came to, and that the chasm is far wider because the Capital and Labor, and the forces far more equally matched; and I feel free to say I am glad of this, because there can be the slave of the other without the utmost peril all around. But while it is another world, it is not another humanity. We are about the same, but a thought better, as we all believe, and so more likely to answer to the old human touch; white, so far as my observation reaches, this is exactly where we strike one root of the trouble between employers and employed. I can speak only of my observations in another citr, and of nine years' experience as workington in Pennsylvania, but that should be worth something; and to me it amounts to this; that in proportion to the numbers of the employed is the indifference of the employer to whatever lies outside the strict terms of the barran'n. I have yet to hear of such men as Titus Salt, and Friend Bright, and William and Robert Chambers, in the splendid array of employers in these States. There is no more generous-hearited man in the world in the way of schools and colleges, money for missions, homes for the slok, and Bibles and churches; but, so far as I know, that which made Friend Bright as potent amount his people and made Martha's dust blossom so sweetly, its not often to be found.

The human touch is wanting—the kindly spirit which reaches out and wins the heart with the hand. It may be this is not opsahe; I think it has not been fairly tried. "So much for the pound of fleah," we say to the man in the forge or the mue. "No! so much," he answers, and then tries to tip the scale steint ounces. It is an armod truce; it is not a kindly and loval compact, in which each feels bound to the other by tee far deeper than those on the paper. It is not "give and take," but "take and take," and the result a that we know of; a thousand miles does not begin to mensure the distance each side truvels after six in the evening by this measurement of a re

The laborer in the workshop, The heaver of the coal, Our money pays the hand; But it cannot pay the soul.

The workshop must be busy,
That the mansion may be bright;
If the plouganian did not plough,
Then the poet could not write.

So let all toil be sacred That man performs for man, And let regord go with reward, For this is God's own plan. THE COURTS.

NEGOTIATING A LOAN. HOW AN INSURANCE COMPANY OBTAINED MORT-

GAGES FOR \$15,000. The Universal Life Insurance Company rought actions to toreclose three mortgages, each for \$5,000, made by Susan A. Van Dyke, to the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, and afterward assigned to the playatiff. The defence of usury was interposed. In negotiating the loans, Samuel E. H. Van Dyke acted as the agent of the appellant, and Everett Clapp, who was then president of the Reserve Insurance Company, and Andrew W. Gill, its vice-presi dent, acted on behalf of the company. The defendant, through her agent, applied to Mr. Gill for a loan of \$12,000 upon the mortgaces, and was by him referred ide for \$15,000. Such application was accepted, and he mortgages were received as scenrity.

The defendant cinimed that it was unde a condition of the loan that the additional \$3,000 over and above the original application should be paid to the company, or its officers, Messrs, Gill and Clapp, as a bonus for the loan, and that after the loan was effected, that sum was paid through them to the company. The referee found against the defendant in this respect.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, General Term. The opinion of the Supreme Court, teneral terms, handed down yesterday alliming the referee's conclusions, says; "One cannot read the testimony in the case without conving to the cenciusion that it is one in which Clarp, the president, and Gill, the vice-president, took advantage of their positions as officers and trustees of the insurance economy, and caused the application for the lean to be increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000 with intention of securing to themseives and another person the difference between those stims, and another person the difference between those stims, and

bation at the hands of the courts."

The Court say, however, that they are not prepared to say that the referee's finding is so far against the weight of evidence that they are justified in interiering with the result. Costs, newever, are not imposed on either party. Alexander & Green for the plaining, George Wilcox for the defendants.

A QUESTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

William A. Bushnell, a young man who had of man & Hubbard, disappeared in the early part of 1878. It was then discovered that, baving free to the safe, he had abstracted therefrom bonds belonghonds as margins in stock speculations which had re-suited disastrously; and that Mr. Butler's loss mounted to \$28.894 83. Bushneli had conducted his tock speculations under an agreement with his brother ndaw Eugene Finck, by which the latter was to reprofits. Finck was to get information which, by its as to give his attention to their purchase and sale hile Bushnell was to furnish the margin. On April 23, 1878, there was a settlement under watch Finek re-ceived, as his share of the profits, \$6,818.48. On June is, after Eushwell had absconded, Mr. Butter met Mr asked him to account for the moneys he had received. Finck refused to do so, and Mr. Butler sued him in the

Finch refused to do so, and Mr. Butler such him in the Supreme Court. When the testimony was given the Court dereted a ver diet in layor of the plaintiff for \$28,804 83 on the assumption that Finck and Bushnel were copartners in the transaction, and that the defendant was instead of the bonds.

A decision has just been landed down by the General Term reversing this hidgment, and granting a new trial. Justice Brady expresses doubt in his opinion as to whether the relations between Bushnell and Finck constituted a partnership. At all events, the evidence weat to show that Finck did not know of the manner in which Bushnell obtained the margin, and as the joint transactions were prosperous, "there would seem to have some the first was paid to him out or the property of the been no claim upon Finck for anything more than the sum which was paid to him out of the property of the plaintiff, namely, \$6,518 48 with interest; because the pathniff, namely, \$6,518 48 with interest; because the pathniff was the result of interest of the invitation operations by Bushnell for his boardit alone, naving no connection with the joint transactions. It is impossible to understand, on any sustainable the-ory that this case presents, why the defendant should be called upon to pay the loss resulting to the planniff from the abstraction of the bonds. Justice Barrett concurs. T. H. Habbard for the plaintiff; A. S. Sullivan for the defendant.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

The defence in the suit of the receiver of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank against Penfield and Disbrow, the former president and treasurer of the referce. A motion was made by the counsel of Mr ceedings were withdrawn several months ago, that all claims should be withdrawn against Mr. Ackerman. As the motion made before the Court was that the prosecution should be withdrawn without costs, the referee reserved his decision. Israel B. Robinson testified that Humphrey, while in Jail awaiting trial, remarked to him that Penfield and Disbrow ought to be where he nimself was, and he thought he would be able to get them there. Thomas Dooley testified that he had had no money on deposit within twelve years of the closing of the bank. This evidence was introduced to contradiet the statement sworn to by Humphrey that there was a deficiency in the witness's account at the time the bank closed. George Wilson, one of the trustees of the bans from its organization to its dissolution, said that checks had been given by the several trustees to make up the first deficit, but there was no understanding that they were not to be paid. Witness was a member of the Examining Committee, and made an examination of the books twice cach year. The statements of Disbrow, as treasurer, were received as correct without may examination of his books, on account of their girest confidence in him. Hamphrey had never told the witness that the bank was insolvent. The accrued interest on the mortgages was always included in the assets. Mr. Barton, another trustee, was recalled and testified to the same effect as the last witness.

At the next hearing, June 1, both of the defendants will be examined and the testimony of the defence will be closed. was a deficiency in the witness's account at the time

NEW MARKET FACILITIES.

TALKS WITH PERSONS INTERESTED. THE OLD MARKETS TO BE REBUILT AND THE NEW MANHATTAN TO BE POPULATED-FEELING OF MARKETMEN BEGARDING THE REBUILDING OF

WASHINGTON AND FULTON MARKETS. The progress or delay of bills affecting Washington and Fulton Markets is eagerly watched by the many marketmen and others interested in the keep-ing up of the present structures or the building of new ones. When the news that the Assembly had passed the bill for the rebuilding of Washington Market was received at Washington Market Wednesday afternoon the marketmen were exultant. The steam whistle upon Smith & McNeil's Hotel, which is blown to give time to the persons in the market, was blown for several minutes, and the bell over the market was rung. There were many expressions of satisfaction among the butchers, poultry men butter dealers and others in the market at the prospect of a new structure for their business.

Mr. Kittleman, former clerk of the market, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Washington Market is in a convenient place. There is a large trade centred here and the city gains a fice revenue. The business which has been established since 1813 ought not to be scattered. We are all in favor of the rebuilding. We would like to have it proceed in sections so that the trade may go on meanwhile, but however we get it, we want a new structure.

According to a report prepared by Colonel Devoe when he was Superintendent of Markets and I was clerk of this market, 20 per cent was received by the city from this property. There is no job in the desire for rebuilding of this place. It will be of genuine advantage both to dealers and consumers. It will keep property around here at par value, while the taking away of the market would depreciate it 50 per cent." To ascertain the sentiment on both sides in regard to the proposed legislation for the reconstruction of Ful-

ton Market a Tribune reporter visited that building. Eugene G. Blackford, the well-known fish-dealer, said: The regular marketmen here all favor the plan of having a new building put up upon this site. There is opposition among those who keep restaurants and coffee salooos, etc. They have privileges here now, but are afraid they will lose them if the old building is taken down and a new one built though the bell as drarted by the Mayor and Controller and now before the Legislature provides that all who

new hold stands shall be entitled to them in the new "Is the present building safe or unsafe?"

The best answer to this is the statement of the Building Department, which condemns it as unit for use, and declares that it should be torn down. It is said that to rebuild a market is to scatter the trade centred there, and to drive away the dealers, who never return. That was the case with Tompsins and Catharine Markets; but this will not be the ca-e here if this buil becomes a law, and there is a provision for occup in Burling Slip until the new structure is flushed. A temporary structure will be put up; there is pleaty of room for all wao have stanus here and to allow teams to drive around. The slip is wide and extends a whole block. Even now it is used to store paving-blocks. ture."
I the present building safe or unsafe?"
The best answer to this is the statement

and extends a who e block. Even now it is used to strice paring-flocks.

"The matter of rebuilding in sections was not considered in the drafting of the bill; it would be far more expensive. Of course there are a few dealers who could keep on with buaness if the whole structure were taken away at once. I have a store across the street and one in Front-st; but the great majority of the dealers would be thrown out ortirely and lose their daily earnings, upon which they depend."

I the blil does not become a law what will be the

result?"
"Then the old structure will be torn down under the condemnation of the Building Department without any provision for putting no new one. It would practically be the ending of Fulton Market." ANOTHER VOICE FOR REBUILDING.

Philip O:tman, who has a large meat stand in Fulton Market, said that there were many reasons for favoring Philip Otiman, who has a large mean stand in Patton Market, said that there were many reasons for favoring the building of a new structure. "There is room in New-York." said Mr. Otiman, "for all the existing markets and those projected. The fact is that the markets where the business is now done are no better than those of fifty years ago, and no more extensive. Then the present structures were new and sufficient for the news of the city. The city has grown enormously, but there are no more markets. The supply is not more than one-different what it should be.

"I believe Fulton Market and Washington Market should be rebuilt for they are convenient for a large trade, but I also believe in the uptown markets. I heartly support Manhattan Market, Fulton Market is too far away, and ladies in particular will now come down here. In these increase soiled. All that will be avoided in Manhattan Market, where there will be wide aisles and stails, and everyone can go about without difficulty. The chief advantage of an open market is that purchasers can see dispinyed in the best style, meats, poultry, fish and everything else they want to fuzy, and if one dealer does not sait them or does not Lave what the shops there is only one sort and you have to take that or go without. "We need a new and commodious building here for Fulton Market, but there is much opposition among those who have stands here and are not regular market as a number ourside. They think that they will be shut as a number ourside. They think that they will be shut in an under ourside. They think that they will be shut in an under ourside. They think that they will be shut as a number ourside. They think that they will be shut those who have stands here and are not regular market men. Out of the 350 stalls inside the market about fifty are head by keepers of restaurants, etc. Then there is a number oniside. They think that they will be shuf out of the new building. I do not believe they would be, but they are satisfied with the way things now are and think it best to let well enough alone."

OPPOSING A NEW BUILDING. arge restourant near the corner of Beckman-st, and large restaurant near the corner of Beekman-st and Southest, and: "About 90 per cent of the persons here in Fulion Market are opposed to tearing down the old structure and building a new one. This building is good and strong; they can't tear it down. Leok there," pointing behind the reporter, "there is a solid fron post, and beyond it a wooden one. The whole structure within is secure. We have plenty of skylights and every man takes pride in painting and keeping everything clear. Do you suppose that class of customers," pointing to a row of substantial looking husbiess men cacing lobster salad, fresh it-h, cic., "would come here if everything was not in the bost order? The whole trauble is with the outside. If that were trimmed up and made to look well if would be enough. If the city will expect \$22,000 or \$20,000 in repairing the building it will be a good as need be, and there will be a soving of the difference between that sum and the amount a new market will cost. Then if install before the Legislature becomes a law the trade will all be scattered. That is the history of all markets that have been rebuilt; they never get book the old dearers and customers. They wouldn't allow a restaurant in a new market; and wishout the restaurants more than one-min of the trade would not come here that now comes. These men who trade will and there for time or linear because they like it, and then so through the shalls and make their morehases. They wouldn't come here merely to buy their meets and vegetables; they would go to shops near home. And take away the restaurants here and what is left't Only a few marketmen with few customers. The city would lose the morehale her how be find the intercet on all the innerely to shops near home. And take away the restaurants here and what is left't Only a few marketmen with few customers. The city would lose the more here herely to shops near home. And take away the restaurants here and what is left't Only a few marketmen with few customers. The city would lose the more here herely South-st., said: "About 90 per cent of the persons here

THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET. ONE HUNDRED AND TEN STALLS ALREADY RUNIED

-THE LARGE DEALERS OF FULTON AND WASH-INGTON MARKETS EXTENDING THEIR BUSINESS UP-TOWN. Manhattan Market is now full of bustle and

mimation. Workmen are now busy on the main floor erecting the many new stands for the formal opening, much is to take place about the first of next month. n the half of the market nearest North River, which is ised as an abattoir, certain minor alterations have een made, and from 2,000 to 3,000 cattle a week can onveniently be slaughtered there. This will prove a eat advantage to the retail mainess at the market, as the expense of carting the meat from the slaughter-house to the place of sale will be saved. The east end r the building has been entirely rearranged. It is divided into appropriately named avenues, and the stalls will be numbered. In every case the name of the avent is suggestive of the particular branch of business that vill be located there. For instance, there are Dairy-ave., Produce-ave., Grocers'-Laue, Butchers' Row, Fishers' Heak, Tea Cup Alley, etc. These divisions will be a cor venience and to some extent are a necessity, owing to the immense area of the market. Down the centre is a gangway twenty feet wide, which is to be called Grand-

At the head of this avenue Ottman & Co., butchers, of Fulton Market, have a stand which occupies 630 square feet. It is built of hard wood, polished, and fitted with all the modern conveniences. It has an ice-house in which the carcusses of twenty-five cattle can be stored, the ice being placed in chambers overhead, and the cold air from it being forced round the chamber in which the meat is hung by a mechanical arrangement. Eugene Blackford, of Fulton Market, the well-known fish dealer, occupies 500 square feet on the opposite of Grand-ave., and is having a sim-house erected. Miss Stegmann is having a thar fee-house erected. pretty stand erected in the centre which will be painted n white and gold. It occupies 400 square feet, and will be used for the display of canned fruit and fancy gro ceries. Thomas Anderson, of No. 168 Eighth-ave., has in course of construction a highly decorated stand which covers 780 feet, for the sale of teas; and among the other calers who have chosen their locations are David Shar non, butcher, 300 feet; Rohe Brothers, provision dealrs, 350 feet; M. Gaynor, dairy produce, 250 feet; Hulsey, Knapp & Co., of Washington Market, poultry, 450 et; C. A. Lewis, fish dealer, of Washington Market, 500 feet. There are mail 110 stands rented, the average rental being about 84 per week for each stand.

Active preparations for the large business expected o centre here are also in progress outside the building, prominent among which is the erection of a new ferryuse on the bulkhead belonging to the market com pany, and only a low feet from the west end of the building. The Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company has rented a space on the builthead, 50 feet by 100 feet,

from the market company, and is creeting a large ferry-house. The company has also purchased two large boats, and will open direct communication from Jeres; City to this point by about the 10th of June, a few days

after the formal opening of the market. Charles E. Palmer, president of the Metro Market Company, which recently purchased the property, in conversation with a reporter, said:

"When we desired to open this market on the 1st of June, we felt that if seventy-five stands were rented to dealers in various kinds of market supplies we would be able to make a very good beginning; now we execute that number. Our advertisement has only been in paper one week, and we have rented 110 stands, many of which are taken by large dealers."

"What about the facilities for reaching the market ?" was asked.

"There is a large ferry-house being erected," was the reply, "on the bulkhead, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to connect with New-Jersey, and negotiations are now pending with the Annex Line to bring Brooklyn in good communication with the market. Our success has been greater than we expected, and we are con fident that by next September we shall have a business in this market second to none in the city."

Mr. Van Nostraud, of the firm of Halsey, Knapp & Co., Washington Market, said: "We are going up there because, from a business point of view, we believe it is a good move. We have five stands in this and Washington Market, and have taken four up there. The hotel-keepers are interested in Manbattan Market, and they will go there. Now they are our best customers, and we have to go where they will come."

C. A. Lewis, fish dealer, Washington Market, said:
"Why nm I going there? I believe that up-town market is going to be a success, that's why. I have taken six stalls and have the refusal of two more. Here I have only two. I have not half room enough to do my business, and cannot get any more. I don't think that market will interfer with this much, because another market is wanted. We have not accommodation for the

business, and cannot get any more. I don't think that market will interfere with this much, because another market is wanted. We have not accommodation for the whole business down town."

Eugene Biackford, fish dealer, of Fuiton Market, said: "I have taken six stands in Manhattan Market, and the het property of a good trade being done there. It will eventually become a large retail business besides supplying the large consumers, such as the hotels, restaurants and steamship innes. One important seature of it is in connection with the World's Fair. When that gets into operation there will be many hotels and restaurants to accommodate the crowd of visitors, and this will be in the vicinity of it. I don't know the site of the exhibition. Very likely it will be Manhattan Square, between Seventieth and Ninetlerists. Anyway it won't be below Thirty-fourth-st. And then, when that show does come off, we shall have a market that people can visit; as magnificent as any in the world, and a credit to the city,"

The proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Windser, Gliscy House, Brevoort House, Ashland Hotel, Continental, St. James, Parker's Restaurant and the St. Nicholas Hotel, all expressed themselves in favor of the up-town market. The statement of Theophilus Walton, of the St. James, may be taken as an expression of their views on the subject. He said: "Why should we be compelled to go three miles to do our marketing? Ours is the most important part of the marketing? Ours is the most important part of the marketing business, and now that we are all up-town the market were sure to follow some time. Here we have a market large enough for all purposes, conveniently situated and casy of access. In the radius of a few blocks there are seventeen or eighteen of the largest hotels in the city, and then above Turifieth-st. are the Sturievant, the Bristol, the Buckingham, the Rosamore, the St. Cloud, and several others. With this new market opened they ket luio a car right opposite their doors, and are there in a few minutes,

WHAT THE MARKETS COST THE CITY. A commission of real estate experts, ap-

notated by the city in 1870 to value the city property, estimated the value of the city's market property at \$4,267.374. If \$1,000,000 be deducted from this valua tion as the present value of the property, the yearly cost of holding this property for market purposes would

Loss of interest on \$3,200,000, 6 per cent...... Loss of faxes on sume Cleaning market for 1879 Sujarres for 187: Iteralis, I per cent catimated Gas, police, legal expenses of collecting rents, etc.

Yearly loss from markets......\$128,481 THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Total income to the city from markets for 1879 \$259,904

IRISH PRAISE FOR THE REDPATH LETTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In last Sunday's issue of your paper L. J. Mack, of Troy, insugated that the Irish people of New-York were insensible to the great value of THE TRIBUNE'S services in sending Mr. James Redpath to Ireland to describe the condition of that unfortunate country. Certainly those of the Irish whom I come in contact with are very enthusiastic in their expressions of gratitude and thanks to THE TRIBUNE for this enterprising and valuable action. And I believe all the Irish ingratitude never had a place in the Irish

character. THE TRIBUNE has already recorded that a vote of thanks (for which I had the pleasure of voting) was given to it and Mr. Redpath for their valuable services, by a Ward branch of the Irish National Land League, of New-York, some weeks ago; also that at a lecture delivered by Mr. Redpath, on invitation of the Irish National Land League, of New-York, at Cooper Institute, on last Thursday evening, the Rev. Father O'Parrell, in a very elequent little speech, couched in language that left no doubt as to his neartfelt thanks at least, took oceasion to thank THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Redpath for publishing the most impartial and touthful statement of their grievances that has yet appeared in any American newspaper.

Those papers published in New-York which are de voted especially to the Irish are republishing THE TRIB-une letters with complimentary comments, and at the

voted especially to the Irish are republishing THE IRIBUNE letters with complimentary comments, and at the
different Land League meetings Mr. R-dpath and THE
THIBUNE are referred to in the most flattering manner.
So you see your good work is not allogether unappreciated. There have undoubtedly been other public recognitions of Mr. Redipath's letters, but those that I have
mentioned have come under my own observation.

Now I would respectfully suggest that THE THIBUNE
go still further and have all Mr. Redpath's letters, and
his lecture referred to above, published together in one
of those useful publications which you style TRIBUNE
EXTRAS. I have bought many of your previous EXTRAS,
and have found them very valuable indeed; but this
one, if published, will be to many the most valuable of
all, as it will contain an impartual and abiy written
statement of the deplorable condition of the Irisa peassantiny, and the causes which have brought them to that
condition and are keeping them there. I think that if
merely the plain truth, as stated by Mr. Redpath, about
this noble but unfortunate people, was more generally
known it would create for them in this country such a
strong sympathy, and call forth such loud protests
against the unjuss laws by which they are ruled, as to
be of material benefit to them in the coming struggle
with the new Parliament. If this Extra is published I
shall want fifty copies. Yours respectfully, w. H. H.
New Pork, May 14, 1880.

MR. REDPATH'S LETTERS FROM IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Let us hope that you have it in contemp ation to bring out Mr. Redpath's letters in pamphlet form, and at as low a figure as is possible to pay you for the work. As an Irishman who has long felt that it was a most desirable thing for some unprejudiced and was a most desirable thing for some unprejudiced and candid gentleman to go among the small farmers of my country, and publish the result of his observation. I return you, Mr. Editor and Mr. Redpath—the one for the conception and the other for the straightforward and matter-of-fact st. le in which that wise and creditable conception has been carried out—my heartfelt thanks. Home rule may or may not prove a blessing to Ireand, but of home comforts there can be no doubt—the means of living and making existence a pleasure in this world of abundance, the gifts of our Creator for the benefit of all his creatures. God bless America; it has been, indeed, the good Samarican to landiord-srushed Ireland. New York, May 3, 1830.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM IRELAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I beg leave to tell you that there are 700 lamilles in my parish who are in dire distress, all on the relief list, and if not relieved will surely die of starvation. Please do what you can in your pop-ular paper for my starving people. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant. PATRICK CANON LYONS, P. P. V. F. Spiddal, County Gaiway, April 30, 1880.

SALE BY AN ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Choate presiding, petitions were presented in the matter of Simeon Hyde and Heavy King to vadate certain deeds executed by the general assignee in bank-ruptcy. The petitioners were the executors under the will of William B. Ogden, and include the widow will of William B. Ogden, and include the widow, Andrew H. Green, William O. Wheeler, William E. Strong and Edwin H. Sheldon. William Allen Butler appeared for the netitioners, and Scott & Crowell and Cook for George M. Chapman, the holder of the deeds. Mr. Butler claimed that there never had been a sale except the one made at public auction by the assignce in bankruptcy, and that the transaction was a mere girl obtained without consideration and by means of fraud upon tae court. Judge Cheate took the papers and reserved his decision.

LETTERS FROM THE

GENERAL SPERIDAN AND THE FA o the Editor of The Tri

SIR: There is an incident his research the day of the surrender of Appendent and in explaining why General Shartdan's the battle and his testimeny do not agreemately sequainted with General Made and General Warten, and apent many planas in their company. After the close of the frequently had conversations with General Made and examined his private papers at his recision city for historical purposes. The last day at tox was made the subject of one of them cours and I inquired of General Warten, for whom, and Made well know, I entertained a high opinion an accomplished soldier and a gentlemma General Meade began the answer to my ustating that General Sheridan had been orders the enemy with his whole force, and was mexecuting his orders, when one of his staff of executing his orders, when one of his staff of rushing into the headquarters, passed Generally, addressing General Grant, said; "General Grant, said; sends his compliments to the Com

Fifth Corps."

General Meade, with considerable warmth, each officer: "You will rlease address your message to at the efficer immediately in command. General dan must not say that he does not was that Fifth to support him, as that is an aspersion upon the key of one of the bravest and must thereughly disc) bodies of, men in the Army, and I will not persuaggestion that the soldiers of thus corps are not worthy to pass unchallenged. The officer inshed begged pardon of General Meade, and said Ge Sheridan desired some other general than wars support him. Whereupon Meade gave a mild repricedly.

The discretionary order was then made under Warron was retieved by Sheridan. It is not probable that General Sheridan learned from officer all that had transpired at headquarters, a warmly their old commander resented an eapers with Fifth Corns, and it is also probable. officer all that had transpired at headquarters, warmly their old commander resented an appearance upon the Fifth Corps, and it is also probable that upon the Fifth Corps, and it is also probable that upon the Fifth Corps, and it is also probable that report of the operations was so drawn as not to sear run counter to General Meado's just estimate of the valor that old corps. I recollect that General Meado safe me that he did not feel called upon to defend General warren, as he was quite able to lake care of historical that the private soldiers and the officers were in a safe position.

No. 625 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, May 13, 1880.

TREASURES BURIED IN LENOX LIBRARY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Occasionally in driving in the pr

leave it at the Seventy-second-st. entrance and bear down Fifth-ave. Is the building I see at the corner of Seventiethet, and the avenue a colossal gray gradition by I hear it was erected by and is dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. William Lenox. It is always. will not say closed, but shut up, as to gat will not say closed, but shut up, as to gates, doors and windows, the window shutters being of iron. I bear that it was built by Mr. Hunt, and is Neo-Greeque in style. It is not particularly tomb-like in its architectural features, but is decidedly so in its isolation and exclusion even of the blessed sunlight, and entire all sence of any living thing from its surroundings. It has been stated that on application in due form to a unstoding the interior of this magnificent building, which i am told is a free gift with its contents to the citizens of New-York, can be seen, and that it contains a magnificent New-York, can be seen, and that it contains a mag cent library, many beautiful pictures, statuary other works of art. Can it be true that the de

cent library, many beautiful pictures, status, other works of art. Can it be true that the doner is making such a sift to his native city desired that it about he be such as the status of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and I am sure it many particulars surpasses it in attractions. How many resticulars surpasses it in attractions. How many visit the one, how many the other I And yet If was thrown open as the other is, buy days and free day if you like, the areat public for whose use and beautifuced by the halls of the Leuox Library as they taxast through the halls of the Leuox Library as they taxast the halls of the Museum of Art.

Throw the doors of this busiding wide open, Mesers, Trustees! The public will respect its treasures. In eccessary place a guard in each room, as is done in the great museum of the Louvre; the city will pay for such protection; but keep this preclous legacy a scaled bus from the public no longer. We all know that under present conditions the public will not visit it. Yours, etc.,

Yew-York, May 10, 1880.

CHEAP GRAZING LANDS.

to the Editor of The Tribuse: SiR: Can you inform a subscriber through the columns of your valuable weekly journal, where the cheapest grazing lands can be obtained in some mout My health is such that I am advised to move to a m tainous country, and having been rulsed a farmer, and afraid to invest what little I have in any other business. I would prefer dairying or raising stock. If you can give any light on the subject you will confer a great favor on a subscriber.

Norbeck, Md., April 25, 1860.

[For cheap lands well adapted to stock-raising and near Eastern markets, our correspondens would do well to go to West Virginia or the southwest counties of old Virginia. A trip over the Chesapeake and Ohio and Virginia and East Tennessee Railroads, stopping at four or five places in each after the mountain region is reached will give a good idea of the character of the country and furnish information as to the price of lands .- Ed.

WHY DR. BROOKS CHOSE BEAUFORT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of April 22, which reached me vesterday, I education and science, Mr. Franklin Frisbes. This gentleman, who is a stranger to me, generously offers to give me, for the use of the Marine Zoological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, a tract of land in Virginia. He also says that in case the location be suita for the purpose, his generosity will not end with the gift of land. I hope you will allow me the space in gift of land. I hope you will allow me the space in your paper to give my reasons for declining this very liberal proposition. The purposes of a station for the study of marine life demand that the location selected shall have the greatest possible variety of conditions; and as the town of Beautort, N. C., is close to the ocean, upon a large land-locked sound, and within easy reach of the Guif Stream, the variety of marine life which is here available for sindy is very great. I accordingly selected this spat for our work this season, and the laboratory was opened for investigators here on the day Mr. Frispee's letter was published. Yours truly.

Beaufort, N. C., April 30, 1880.

ANOTHER BOYDELL PICTURE IN AMERICA To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Owing probably to the interest excited by Mr. Burbank's illustrated lecture upon Shakespears, several of the daily newspapers, including THE TRIBUSE, have lately given interesting histories of the Shake pearcan Gallery founded by Alderman Boydell. All these accounts, however, contain one error, which I should like to be allowed to correct. They state that only one of the original paintings has found its way to this country, "King Lear in the Storm," by Benjamin West, which picture is now in the collection of the Boston Athe

næum.

Thus is a mistake. Another original picture of the series parated for Mr. Boydril, is now, and has been for many years in the possession of Mr. Charles Ely, of this city. It is "Cardinai Woisey at Laccette Abbay," by Westall. Mr. Ely purchased this picture many years since from Mr. John Nicholson, a well-known smateur collector thirty years ago, before amateur collectors and private galleries were as numerous as they are now. Of the genuineness of this picture, there is, I believe, is doubt.

K. K. E. New York, May 12, 1880.

A THRUST AT THE FALLEN PREMIER. To the Editor of The Tribuna SIR: It is gratifying to see THE TRIBUNE

champion Mr. Gladstone and his policy, and thus show to American to which leader in English politics they must look for good will. Mr. Gladstone is a representa-tive Englishman; Lord Beaconsfield is decidedly in English. Lord Beaconsfield contents himself in answering his great opponent by using malignant colgronal He certainly is master of the adjective, but why should the English people wish to be ruled by a pocket edition to Dean Swit! of Dean Switt 1 New York, May 4, 1880.

TO STOP THE WASHING OF STAMPS.

Sin: I have read much in regard to the one-thug marks upon postage stamps, and it has co-curred; o me that this may be wholly prevented in a curred to me that this may be wholly prevented to very simple manner by cancelling stamps with the same ink in which they are printed. If any acid with remarks made to deface stamps when the marks made to been made with the same ink that they are printed with, it will also remove the face of the stamp. It is no accessary that the cancelling ink be the same coton, but that it should be composed of the same ourselings. This seems to use to be an easily attended mode of raddering fraudulent attempts unwaiting. I should like the work it it has ever been tried. Rearectfully.

Whitney's Point, N. Y., May 13, 1880. C. H. DAYE.

INCLUSIVE OF THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

For the Editor of The Tribund. Sin: For the enlightenment of many DAILY TRIBUNE for \$1 20 for a month, per post, her the samany issue! Yours truly, New York, May 12, 1880. A COMPANY BEAL OF THE DAILY, sucluding all its issues. These wish only a part of the hand must, in the der. say so.—Ed.]